(iv) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

Besides, there is a scheme known as Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) which was launched in 1982-83 for bringing about economic and social upliftment of Rural Women belonging to families below the poverty line using a group approach for taking up income generating activities suited to their skills and aptitude. The Scheme operates in conjunction with TRYSEM and IRDP.

(v) Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

The scheme aims at skill upgradation of rural youth for self-employment.

District-wise figures are not maintained for the above schemes.

(vi) Welfare Funds.

The Ministry of labour are administering five Welfare Funds to extend housing, education, medical and recreational facilities for beedi workers, cine workers and workers in lime-stone dolomite, iron, manganese, chrome and mica mines. Budget allocation for these Funds is given below:—

Fund	Actual Expenditure (1994-95)	Allocation (1995-96)
Beedi Workers Welfare Fund	21.60 crores	22.91 crores
Mica Workers Welfare Fund	2.03 crores	2.10 crores
Iron Ore Workers Welfare Fund	4.55 crores	7.25 crores
Lime Stone Workers Welfare Fund	2.71 crores	5.04 crores
Cine Workers Welfare Fund	0.057 crores	0.10 crores

(vii) Group Insurance Scheme and Old Age Pension

In addition to the above, the Central and the various State Governments have taken up several Insurance and Social Security Schemes like Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural labourers in 1987 under the Social Security Fund of the LIC for providing insurance cover to all landless agricultural labourers in the age group of 18—60 years and the Insurance Scheme for IRDP beneficiaries in 1988. The Ministry of Labour have taken up a Group Insurance Scheme for beedi workers since 1992-93. Several State Governments are running old age pension schemes with varying eligibility criteria and pension rates.

Allotment of captive coal mines to Nippon Denro Ispat in Maharashtra

23. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the application of Nippon Denro Ispat for allotting three captive coal mines situated in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra for their use; and

(b) if so, the details and the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT

KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) Consequent upon the recent amendment of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, allowing private sector participation in coal mining for certain specified purposes, M/s. Nippon Denro Ispat Limited (NDIL), among others, had applied for identification of areas for development of captive coal mines for their proposed Bhadravati Thermal Power Station of 1000 MW capacity. After consideration, the three coal mining blocks in Maharashtra namely Lohara (West), Baranj (I—IV) and Bander (except Morpar) have been identified for captive mining by M/s. NDIL.

Apart from M/s. Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd., for 12 more power generating companies/Electricity Boards etc. captive coal mining blocks in various coalfields have been identified.

The following are the guidelines adopted for allocation of blocks to the private sector for coal mining for power generation:

(i) Preferably blocks in green field areas where basic infrastructure like road, rail links etc. is yet to be developed should be given to the private sector. The areas where CIL has already invested in creating such infrastructure for opening new mines should not be handed over to the private sector, except on reimbursement of costs.

(ii) the blocks offered to private sector should be at reasonable distance from existing mines and projects of CIL in order to avoid operational problems.

(iii) Blocks already identified for development by CIL where adequate funding is on hand or in sight should not be offered to the private sector.

(iv) Private sector should be asked to bear full cost of exploration in these blocks which may be offered.

(v) For identifying blocks the requirement of coal for about 30 years would be considered.

Further the policy inter-alia includes:—

— approval of mining plan as required under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

— inspection and appropriate enforcement of conservation measures by the Coal Controller under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974 with a view to ensuring scientific mining.

— enforcement of safety regulations by the Directorate General of Mines Safety.

कानपुर में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में छापे

24. **श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम:** क्या खाद्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर में स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा हाल ही में 19 दिसम्बर, 1994 को मारे गए छापों के दौरान अनियमितताएं पायी गयी थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) दोषी पाये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है; और

(घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम में भविष्य में ऐसी अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

खाद्य मंत्री (श्री अजित सिंह): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर में स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा 19 दिसम्बर, 1994 को कोई छापे नहीं मारे गए थे। तथापि, राज्य सरकार के 3 अधिकारी चन्देरी, कानपुर में स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के खाद्य भण्डारण डिपो में गए थे। इन अधिकारियों ने उक्त डिपो में लगाए गए तोल-सेतु का निरीक्षण किया था और उन्होंने कोई अनियमितता नहीं पाई थी। तोल-सेतु कार्य करता हुआ पाया गया था।

(ख) से (घ) चूंकि राज्य सरकार के उपर्युक्त अधिकारियों द्वारा कोई अनियमितता नहीं पाई गई थी, इसलिए इस संबंध में कोई कार्रवाई करनी अपेक्षित नहीं है।